Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 34, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1792. [Whole No. 356.]

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

THE public have been lately amuſed with ſome criticiſms in the United States Gazette, upon the political character and conduct of the Secretary of State. The charges exhibited againſt him, in ſubſtance, amount to this: 1. That he was always inimical to the preſent government, and has in a particular manner ſhewn it ſince he came into office, by the freedom with which he has cenſured public meaſures. 2. That he has abuſed the truſt repoſed in him, by confering the appointment of tranſlator of foreign languages, in the department of State, worth 250 dollars per annum, upon Mr. Freneau, Editor of the National Gazette. This appears to be the ſum of the charges: whatever elſe they contain is the figurative amplification of the writer only, and reducible to no diſtinct head.

To that reſpectable tribunal to whom they have been ſubmitted, upon the facts and illuſtrations given, partial as they are, ſo far as it reſpects himſelf the deciſion might be left without a comment. His countrymen have been too long and too well acquainted with his talents, virtues, and ſervices, to ſuffer looſe and equivocal charges of this kind to leſſen him in their eſtimation. But this attack has obviouſly ſomething further in view, than ſimply to wound the fame of one deſerving citizen. It is levelled at that free and manly ſpirit of enquiry, which has lately developed the principles, and demonſtrated the miſchievous tendency of ſome of the meaſures of government, and which it ſeeks to cruſh, a ſpirit of enquiry which the author ſuppoſes has been foſtered and cherihed by him. If a perſon of his note in the republican liſt, could be deſtroyed in the public confidence, its cauſe would be humbled, and the friends of monarchy triumph. An attack, therefore, upon this gentleman, muſt be deemed a direct but artful one upon principles, and in this view it becomes a matter of public concern, and merits particular attention.

What was his political conduct in early life, through the revolution, and to the adoption of the preſent government, though the period was momentous and eventful, and the ſeveral ſtations which he occupied ſuch as preſented him perpetually to the view of his countrymen, ſeems of no importance upon the preſent occaſion. This long and honorable career has eſcaped the cenſure of the American, and I ſhall not review it for the ſake of applauſe. I have alluded to it merely to ſhew, that if he has not kept pace, in all the revolutions of opinion, practiſed by thoſe who now cenſure him, he has notwithſtanding been always conſiſtent with himſelf.

Before I proceed in reply to the firſt charge, to furniſh the documents which it is preſumed, will place his political ſentiments in a ſatisfactory point of view, a previous general queſtion ſhould be noticed, which though not particularly connected with him, may be deemed of importance to the community: "Wherein was the merit or offence of a favorable or unfavorable opinion of the conſtitution, and to whom rendered?" It was a propoſition of great extent, ſubmitted as of right to every free citizen, and upon which he was bound to decide; to have ſhrunk from it would have been diſhonorable, and a ſhameful abandonment of his duty. By what rule then, or upon what principle, ſhall a man be rewarded or puniſhed, for the fair exerciſe of his judgment, eſpecially when called on to give it, by obligations he could not reſiſt, and upon a point, in which in preference to all others, the moſt unbounded freedom ſhould be uſed? I had ſuppoſed that if his deciſion was a wiſe one, the benefits of the ſyſtem were to be his compenſation; if he erred, his own and the calamities of his country, the puniſhment; that the queſtion involved in it, neither in the origin, nor its conſequences, conſiderations of a perſonal nature, and that of courſe the conduct of no man, in relation to this object, be it what it might, merited reward or puniſhment. I could wiſh that thoſe political caſuiſts, who are acquainted with the tranſactions on the great theatre, would ſolve this problem; for to me it ſeems indiſpenſibly neceſſary that thoſe who arraign a fellow-citizen, before the bar of the public, ſhould at leaſt demonſtrate that the charge with which he is accuſed, contains in it ſomethiug criminal.

It will be remembered that at the time the conſtitution was formed, and whilſt under diſcuſſion in the State conventions, Mr. Jefferſon was in France the miniſter of America. That of the train of events which brought about the important criſis of a general convention, as of thoſe which followed it, he was an intereſted, but a diſtant ſpectator. The nature of the truſt repoſed in him by the public confined him to the ſpot. The only part he could bear in the cares of that momentous period, was to unite with his fellow citizens in the moſt fervent wiſhes, that their labors might be ſucceſsful, and redound to the advantage of their common country.

What his ſentiments were on the ſubject of the conſtitution, and that of government generally as connected with it, will be ſeen by the following extracts taken from his letters addreſſed to a particular friend, at the time of their reſpective dates, and in the courſe of a very intereſting and confidential correſpondence. As he could not have foreſeen that in any poſſible event, they would be laid before the public, they muſt be conſidered as the free and ſpontaneous effuſions of his heart. From that friend I have received them, and will if any doubt ſhould be ſuggeſted of their authenticity, immediately make them acceſſible to others. To Mr. Jefferſon, whoſe approbation to this meaſure, has neither been aſked nor obtained, ſome apology for the freedom is due: to the confidence however which his own conduct has inſpired, that it was never his wiſh, his ſentiments, upon this or any other ſubject of a public nature, ſhould be with-held from his countrymen, it is to be attributed.

Paris, Dec. 20, 1787.

"The ſeaſon admitting only of operations in the Cabinet, and theſe being in a great meaſure ſecret, I have little to fill a letter. I will therefore make up the deficiency by adding a few words on the conſtitution propoſed by our convention. I like much the general idea of framing a government which ſhould go on of itſelf peaceably, without needing continual revenue from the ſtate legiſlatures. I like the organization of the government into legiſlative, judiciary, and executive. I like the power given the legiſlative to levy taxes. I am captivated by the compromiſe of the oppoſite claims of the great and little ſtates, of the latter to equal, and the former to proportional influence. I am much pleaſed too with the ſubſtitution of the method of voting by perſons, inſtead of that of voting by ſtates: and I like the negative given to the executive with a third of either houſe, though I ſhould have liked it better, had the judiciary been appointed for that purpoſe, or inveſted with a ſimilar and ſeparate power. There are other good things of leſs moment. I will now add what I do not like. Firſt, the omiſſion of a bill of rights, providing clearly and without the aid of ſophiſms for freedom of religion, freedom of the preſs, protection againſt ſtanding armies, reſtriction againſt monopolies, the eternal and unremitting force of the habeus corpus laws, and trials by jury in all matters of fact triable by the laws of the land, and not by the law of nations. To ſay that a bill of rights was not neceſſary becauſe all is reſerved in the caſe of the general government which is not given, while in the particular ones all is given which is not reſerved, is ſurely a gratis dictum, oppoſed by ſtrong inferences from the body of the inſtrument, as well as from the omiſſion of the clauſe of our preſent confederation, which had declared that in expreſs terms. It was a hard concluſion to ſay becauſe there has been no uniformity among the ſtates, as to the caſes triable by jury, becauſe ſome have been ſo incautious as to abandon this mode of trial, therefore the more prudent ſtates ſhall be reduced to the ſame level of calamity. It would have been much more juſt and wiſe to have concluded the other way, that as moſt of the ſtates had judiciouſly preſerved this palladium, thoſe who had wandered ſhould be brought back to it, and to have eſtabliſhed general right inſtead of general wrong. Let me add that a bill of rights is what the people are entitled to againſt every government on earth, general or particular, and that no juſt government ſhould refuſe, or reſt on inference. The ſecond feature I diſlike, and greatly diſlike, is the abandonment in every inſtance of the neceſſity of rotation in office, and moſt particularly in the caſe of the preſident. Experience concurs with reaſon in concluding that the firſt magiſtrate will always be re-elected if the conſtitution permits it. He is then an officer for life. This once obſerved, it becomes of ſo much conſequence to certain nations to have a friend or a foe, at the head of our affairs, that they will interfere with money and with arms. A galloman, or an angloman, will be ſupported by the nation he befriends; if once elected, and at a ſecond or third election out voted by one or two votes, he will pretend falſe votes, foul play, hold poſſeſſion of the reins of goverment, be ſupported by the States voting for him, eſpecially if they are the central ones, lying in a compact body themſelves, and ſeparating their opponents: and they will be aided by one nation of Europe, while the majority are aided by another. The election of a Preſident of America ſome years hence, will be much more intereſting to certain nations of Europe, than ever the election of a King of Poland was. Reflect on all the inſtances in hiſtory ancient and modern, of elective monarchies, and ſay if they do not give foundation for my fears. The Roman emperors, the Popes, while they were of any importance, the German emperors till they became hereditary in practice, the Kings of Poland, the Deys of the Ottoman dependencies. It may be ſaid that if elections are to be attended with theſe diſorders, the ſeldomer they are renewed the better. But experience ſhews that the only way to prevent diſorder is to render them unintereſting by frequent changes. An incapacity to be elected a ſecond time would have been the only effectual preventative. The power of removing him every fourth year by the vote of the people, is a power which will not be exerciſed. The King of Poland is removable every day by the Diet, yet he is never removed—Smaller objections are the appeal in fact as well as law, and the binding all perſons legiſlative, executive and judiciary by oath to maintain that conſtitution. I do not pretend to decide, what would be the beſt method of procuring the eſtabliſhment of the manifold good things in this conſtitution, and of getting rid of the bad. Whether by adopting it in hopes of future amendment, or after it has been duly weighed and canvaſſed by the people, after ſeeing the parts they generally diſlike, and thoſe they generally approve, to ſay to them "we ſee now what you wiſh. Send together your deputies again, let them frame a conſtitution for you, omitting what you have condemned, and eſtabliſhing the powers you approve. Even theſe will be a great addition to the energy of your government; at all events I hope you will not be diſcouraged from other trials, if the preſent one ſhould fail of its full effect. The late rebellion in Maſſachuſetts has given more alarm than I think it ſhould have done. Calculate that one rebellion in thirteen States in the courſe of 11 years is but one for each State in a century and a half, nor will any degree of power in the hands of government prevent inſurrections. France, with all its deſpotiſm and two or three hundred thouſand men always in arms, has had three inſurrections in the three years I have been here, in every one of which greater numbers were engaged than in Maſſachuſetts, and a great deal more blood was ſpilt. In Turkey which Monteſquieu ſuppoſes more deſpotic, inſurrections are the events of every day. In England where the hand of power is lighter than here, but heavier than with us, they happen every half dozen years. Compare again the ferocious depredations of their inſurgents with the order, the moderation, and the almoſt ſelf extinguiſhment of ours. After all, it is my principle that the will of the majority ſhould always prevail. If they approve the propoſed convention in all its parts, I ſhall concur in it cheerfully, in hopes that they will amend it whenever they ſhall find it work wrong. I think our governments will remain virtuous for many centuries; as long as they are chiefly agricultural; and this will be as long as there ſhall be vacant lands in any part of America. When they get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, they will become corrupt as in Europe. Above all things I hope the education of the common people will be attended to; convinced that on their good ſenſe we may rely with the moſt ſecurity for the preſervation of a due degree of liberty."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE writers againſt government, like the Phariſees of old, ſeem to make up a very good mouth, thanking God that they are not as other men. It is very probable they are right, and we may with good cauſe thank God that he has not made all other men like them—for in that caſe the world would be turned topſy turvy. Theſe writers affect to be the friends of the people, champions of republican liberty, and men of more purity than thoſe who hold offices, or who wiſh to ſupport good order—that is to ſay, they pretend to be better than the reſt of mankind. If the ſun were to ſhine into their dark holes, their bragging pretenſions would perhaps expoſe them to ridicule. In another country, the garret-ſcribblers talk big as long as they lie concealed. It would be pleaſant to ſee their lean hoſt marſhal'd. Thoſe who give law, as far as dictating and finding fault will go, to nations; who affect to ſit in judgment on kings, and to ſay to power, thus far (not very far) ſhalt thou go, and no farther, would certainly laugh at one another, and themſelves if they were brought together. The thrones of theſe gazette kings are placed up three pair of ſtairs: they deſcend from their power when they ſhew themſelves in the ſtreet. This is certainly true of the greater part of the ſcribblers in one foreign city, and a great city it is. As our party writers have adopted the polite ſtyle of their Grubſtreet progenitors, there is room to believe that they are their peers in rank and dignity. Inſtances are not wanting to countenance the opinion that ſome of the moſt audacious ſlanderers of government are not more reſpectable. A boy of 16 has been known to write political pieces in a gazette in which he chattered about men in high office like a magpie. Beſides, men who *have* character, are the moſt cautious how they attempt to take it away from others. But the man who never had any, or having had ſome, has loſt it, can write abuſively againſt public men without meaſure, and without any feeling to check him—for he cannot make the caſe of the man he rails at, his own. He is more likely than a good man to believe ill of his adverſary, and he can abuſe him therefore with a better conſcience. For when he ſees a man in a public place, which is expoſed to dirty temptations, he takes it for certain, judging from his own heart, that he has baſely yielded to them. Let a man, having nothing to do with the government, but ſtanding impartial, read the baſe aſperſions which have lately been thrown on public men and meaſures, he will ſay, if he has a good heart, that he had rather be the ſubject than the author of them—he will ſay that thoſe hearts which could nurſe ſuch ſuſpicions, and thoſe men who could publiſh them without proof, have ſhewn what and who they are.

Z.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE heard it remarked, and I believe with a great deal of truth, that the newſpaper called the National Gazette, *contains more ſcurrility againſt the* general government, *than all the other public papers in this city put together. And as it reſpects the editor of that paper, I am not at all ſurprized.—I have always conſidered the perſon as inimical to good government, who wrote for a paper called the Freeman's Journal ſome years ago. But muſt confeſs I feel ſome uneaſineſs for the reputation of the Secretary of State, when I ſee ſuch circumſtances brought forward by two of your correſpondents, as muſt naturally induce a belief, that Mr. Freneau and his paper* are probably retained by him, *with the view of promoting certain political purpoſes.*

Either the Secretary ſuppoſed that theſe circumſtances would not have been attended to, or admitting his views to be perfectly upright, he may conſider them as trifles and of little conſequence; but every public officer ought, if poſſible, on all occaſions, *to conduct himſelf in ſuch manner, as at leaſt to give no* probable *cauſe for ſuſpicion. And Mr. Jefferſon muſt certainly conclude, when he comes to reflect on this buſineſs, that ſome reſpect is due to the opinions of a people, who ſet a* high value *on that government,* which is juſtly eſteemed the beſt in the world; *and I have therefore but little doubt, that he will oblige* the interpreter *either to leave the office, or* to conſtrue *in better language.*

AN OBSERVER.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

MR. BARBER,

Through the medium of your paper I beg leave to put the following queries to the audacious John Cannon, chairman of a pompous meeting of ſome licentious characters, of the interior counties of Pennſylvania, at Pittſburgh, the 22d of Auguſt, 1792.

Query 1ſt. AS you avow in the face of the union—in the face of law, decency and common ſenſe, your intention of oppoſing the exciſe ſyſtem, do you ſeriouſly ſuppoſe that the whole ſtrength of the union, in men and money, is to be devoted to the protection of the very counties you aſſume to repreſent, and that you (of all the people in America) ſhould dare to oppoſe the government which protects you?

Query 2d. Do you ſuppoſe, that your ſtupid reſolves are to influence the meaſures of the nation? Recollect Sir—you are not acting upon the local ideas of a State as heretofore; but compare your meaſures with a general national ſyſtem.

Query 3d. Can you be ſo mean and ſhort ſighted as to ſuppoſe, that the union at large are to pay the expence of your protection (which will coſt it more than all your poſſeſſions are worth) and that you are to be exempted from a ſhare of that burthen, to ſay nothing of the direct advantages you receive from the vaſt ſums of national property which are expended every campaign among you?

Query 4th. Are you ſo loſt to all ſenſe of ſhame, as to avow in the face of the world, that you are ſo beaſtly attached to that filthy liquor, called "whiſkey," "that if the exciſe continues it will bring immediate diſtreſs and ruin on the weſtern country." In your wiſe preamble you jeſuitically aſſert, that you mean to purſue no other than *legal meaſures*, to obtain what you call *redreſs*; but in your laſt reſolve you give the lie direct to this aſſertion, by illegally pronouncing "your vengeance againſt exciſe officers which the laws of your country have eſtabliſhed among you; and declaring all perſons *your enemies* who have any dealings with them."

Finally, have you the preſumption to think, that the ſcattering inhabitants in the wilds of two or three back counties of Pennſylvania, are to dictate laws to the riſing empire of America,—G—d forbid——bluſh! John Cannon, and when you appear again recollect with a little modeſty, that you repreſent, but in part, a mere ſpeck on the map of America, and not one hundredth part of the inhabitants of the United States.

Should your daring meaſures paſs by with impunity, I ſincerely hope the reſt of the union, who are paying heavy duties to protect you, will withdraw their protection, and leave you to defend your ſcalps and drink whiſkey at your leiſure. Your weſtern counties have long *enjoyed* the reputation of being the moſt turbulent and licentious people in America. It is hoped as education increaſes among you, that the riſing generation will not only enlarge their ideas on a national ſcale, but that they will become more liberal and civilized.

A NORTHERN MAN.

An electioneering addreſs publiſhed in the Carliſle paper contains the following characteriſtic *obſervations.*

IT matters little to the public who preſides in the Senate: They do not chooſe to let the public know any thing about the reaſons of their political conduct; the public therefore may trouble themſelves little about them, except it be to watch them with a jealouſy, and try to get rid of them as ſoon as poſſible; it is but little good ever they did, and but little good they can do, but they may do much evil; there are however valuable characters ſhut up in their Divan. We ſincerely wiſh them releaſed.—Pennſylvania wanted a Senator this laſt ſeſſion; we pray a greater evil may never befal her.

Foreign Affairs.

WARSAW, July 4.

THE laſt accounts from the army of Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, mention his being now poſted near Dubno. In his march from Oſtrog, his rear-guard was continually engaged with the enemy, by which the Ruſſians loſt 200 men, and our troops about 40.

JULY 13.

We have received accounts here that the Poliſh army under Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, near Polonnoc, has ſuffered a great loſs from the Ruſſians.

On the 7th inſt. the Poliſh army, conſiſting of 25,000 men, approached the Ruſſians, whoſe numbers we have no accounts of. Prince Poniatowſki was juſt abſent; thus the army was without a head. The Ruſſians no ſooner appeared, but the Poliſh National troops were immediately ſtruck with a panic terror and put to flight.

Two Poliſh Generals, either thro' inclination or fear, went over to the Ruſſians. A reinforcement of 20,000 men for this army was on the march, and it is much apprehended they will meet with the Ruſſians unprepared.

The loſs of our defeated army conſiſts of the whole field equipage, 49 guns, 227 bags of gunpowder, 1475 firelocks, 50,000 cartridges, 24,000 ſacks of flour, 5,000 ſacks of oats, 25 cart loads of hay, 2800 pieces of cloth, 470 ammunition waggons, and the cheſt of war; 1737 men were killed, 439 wounded, and 1247 taken priſoners. This affair coſt the Ruſſians nothing, ſince the Poliſh army made no reſiſtance.

On the 10th July the King and the whole *corps de reſerve* that was encamped in the adjacent diſtricts, marched and fixed their camp in the neighbourhood of Prague (in Poland) on the oppoſite banks of the Viſtula.

BRESLAW, July 21.

The report of the defeat of the Poliſh army commanded by Prince Poniatowſki, is not confirmed, and from the accounts which have been received, it ſeems to be a falſe one, as they mention nothing neither of the abſence of Prince Poniatowſki the treaſon of one or more of the generals, or the total defeat of the army.

GLASGOW, July 28.

The new gaol at Ipſwich is divided into four parts; one for debtors, another for convicts, a third for felons, and a fourth for women. They have ſeparate cells, and are provided with a comfortable dreſs at the expence of the county; each has a bedſtead, ſtraw, mattraſs ſheet, blankets, and coverlid. From the ſtructure of the building no gaol diſtemper can poſſibly ariſe, and every priſoner on his entrance is obliged to ſtrip and be bathed before he is apparelled with the cloathing of the houſe; nor are ſtrangers admitted to ſee them.

PARIS, Auguſt 3.

The authenticity of the Duke of Brunſwick's declaration is no longer queſtioned; but it has not produced the union which all rational men conſider as our only means of defence. On the contrary, the two parties are as eager in reviling and calumniating each other, as if they had no common enemy. To their activity, in this reſpect, may, I preſume, be attributed the idea of a letter which the Jacobins affirm to have been written by the king to the duke of Brunſwick, inviting him to Paris, and which the Feuillants aſſert is a forgery by the Jacobins, intended to be produced at ſome convenient opportunity, to delude the people, and ſerve as a pretext for ſeizing the whole executive power into their own hands. It is our good fortune that theſe plots, if they have any foundation in truth, are too much talked of to ſucceed.

M. Robertſpierre moved the Jacobins that to ſave their country there ſhould be a new national convention, to be choſen by the primary Aſſemblies, to exiſt for one year, neither the Aſſemblee Conſtituente, nor the preſent Aſſembly, to be eligible to it, and this convention to have the whole power.

"Another member propoſed, that a Dictaturate of twenty-one ſhould ſupercede both King and Aſſembly, chuſe miniſters, appoint generals, and conduct the war.

Such are the queſtions that now agitate the public mind; but I ſee a probability in the preſent tumult, of order. The Jacobins ſay, they have no more than 45 or 46 members in the National Aſſembly, upon whom they can depend. All the reſt are either intriguers or touched by moderantiſm; be it ſo, we are likely at leaſt to have a confirmed majority on one ſide, and for the ſake of experiment, I care not on which ſide; for I deſire them only to confront their foreign foes and poſtpone for the term of war at leaſt, all queſtions merely acceſſary.

"The National Aſſembly to the National Guards of Paris, and to their brothers in arms, the National Guards of the ſeveral Departments of the kingdom, come to Paris in order to repair to the camp at Soiſſons, or to join the armies on the frontiers.

"CITIZEN SOLDIERS,

"The Repreſentatives of the people, whoſe lively ſolicitude watches unceaſingly over all parts of the kingdom, think it their duty to inform you themſelves of the dangers that threaten you. The enemies of the conſtitution redouble their efforts to deſtroy your force by dividing it. It is in the name of that liberty which you adore; it is in the name of the law, to which you have ſworn to be faithful, that they have the audacity to ſow ſo fatal diſſentions among you. Artfully perverting every circumſtance, reviving every prejudice, inflaming every mind, they ſtrive, from diſtrict to diſtrict, from diviſion to diviſion, to lead you on to actual crimes, and make you turn your arms againſt one another. They want to introduce among you anarchy and civil diſcord, thoſe terrible precurſors of deſpotiſm; they wiſh to deliver you, without defence, to the powers leagued againſt your liberty, your independence, and your happineſs.

"Citizen ſoldiers, mark the precipice over which they wiſh you to fall. The repreſentatives of the nation have ſhewn it to you; they have no more fears on your account. Your patriotiſm, your fidelity, the intereſt of your country and your own, all aſſure them, that apprized of the perfidious plots againſt your ſafety, no force will be able to vanquiſh you, becauſe no ſeduction will be able to diſunite you."

PROCLAMATION *by the King, for the maintenance of public tranquility.*

"The King cannot ſee, without profound indignation, the acts of violence by which the public tranquility for ſeveral days paſt has been diſturbed in the Capital, individual liberty outraged, the ſafety of perſons and property endangered. His Majeſty would think himſelf the accomplice of ſuch exceſſes, if he ſuffered them in ſilence to be committed before his eyes, and the blood of Frenchmen to be ſprinkled, to uſe a ſtrong expreſſion, on the walls of his palace, on the gates of the National Aſſembly. If armed men are capable of forgetting that there exiſt laws, the guardians and protectors of liberty and lives of citizens, his Majeſty will never forget that he is inveſted with the national power, but to maintain the execution of thoſe laws. He has already directed the miniſter of juſtice to denounce to his commiſſioner in the criminal tribunal, the crimes perpetrated yeſterday. He has today enjoined the department, the municipality, all public officers, civil and military, to employ all the means given them by the conſtitution, to reeſtabliſh order and peace. He invites all the citizens to concord, to reſpect for the conſtituted authorities, to zeal for maintaining tranquility; and in caſe of its being diſturbed afreſh he enjoins all the friends of their country and of liberty to give force to the law.

At Paris, July 31ſt, 1792, fourth year of Liberty.

(Signed) "LOUIS.
(Underſigned) "CHAMPION."

The general council of the department of Morbihan, have prohibited the circulation (till the national aſſembly ordered otherwiſe) of thirteen incendiary newſpapers.

M. Luckner's army has marched towards Metz. That of M. La Fayette has marched through Sedan.

This morning the capital was on the point of being a ſcene of confuſion and bloodſhed—on account of the populace receiving information that there were a large quantity of arms concealed in the Kings Palace; they had aſſembled in vaſt numbers in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, &c. but the *virtuous* PETION arriving and aſſuring them to the contrary, they diſperſed without any bad conſequences.

The preſent plan of the Jacobins adopted in their cavern on the 25th ult. is as follows:

1. To ſuſpend the King. 2. To form an Executive Council inſtead of him. 3. To aboliſh the Civil Liſt forever, and that all the King's expences and thoſe of his family ſhall be defrayed by the National Treaſury. The quantum to be fixed every year by the National Aſſembly. Thoſe accounts to be publiſhed yearly. That this plan be ſent, not to the 83 Departments as was at firſt intended, but to the 44,000 Municipalities of the kingdom.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
JULY 24.

M. Monteſquiou appeared at the bar. He plainly informed the auguſt Diet, that the King of Sardinia has 70,000 troops ready to march, who receive war pay.

M. Monteſquiou ſaid that his army conſiſted of only 94 battalions for the defence of all the Southern Departments, and that 32 battalions only could be employed in the campaign.

M. Guerin ſaid that he would denounce to all good citizens any man who ſhould maintain that the King ought not to be depoſed.—"Then you may denounce me," cried M. Boulanger.

Read a letter from the war miniſter, containing information that the Auſtrians are extending their lines at Bavay, with a view to intercept all communications with Maubeuge, that the towns threatened with an attack are fortifying night and day, and that M. Dillon has held a council of war at Valenciennes on the operations moſt proper to be adopted at this critical moment: that the fire has conſumed in that town all the camp implements, and that ſome men have been arreſted on ſuſpicion of being incendiaries.

M. Duhame declaimed loudly againſt the treachery of the executive power.—Adjourned.

JULY 25.

On the motion of the military committee it was decreed, that every commander of a fortified place, who ſhall ſurrender before a practicable breach is made in it, or without ſuſtaining at leaſt one aſſault, if there be an interior entrenchment, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

That fortified places being the property of the whole nation, in no caſe can the inhabitants or adminiſtrative bodies of ſuch places require the commander to ſurrender, on pain of being treated as rebels and traitors to their country.

The following extraordinary caſe was referred by one of the criminal tribunals to the Aſſembly:

"A woman, *two months gone with child*, had run ſome melted lead into her huſband's ear, who inſtantly expired. The culprit made the moſt ample confeſſion, and excuſed herſelf by ſaying, that ſhe loved her huſband tenderly, but that ſhe could not reſiſt the *inclinations of a woman in her ſituation.*

"We have conſulted the Faculty on this point, and they have unanimouſly declared, that the LONGINGS of a woman with child might be ſuch as to induce her to commit ſo horrible a deed, without her own volition.

"We requeſt the Aſſembly to direct us how to proceed upon this ſubject.

JULY 26.

The Aſſembly decreed, that a Legion compoſed entirely of foreigners, ſhould be raiſed under the name of Legion Blanche Etrangers. It is to conſiſt of 2622 men, of whom 500 are to be mounted on horſeback.

M. Gaudet, in the name of the commiſſion of public ſafety, preſented the project of an addreſs to the King, requeſting him, "in the name of their common country, and from regard to his own intereſt, to baniſh from about his perſon, all thoſe who are the objects of public miſtruſt, and the cauſe of the preſent alarming and fatal [illegible] activity.

M. Briſſot then roſe, and [illegible] long and eloquent ſpeech, deprecated precipitation, which according to him would produce a civil war.

He obſerved, that the King ought not to be tried, until all France ſhould be convinced of his perfidy.

He concluded by moving: 1ſt, That the committee ſhould bring in a report concerning thoſe caſes in which a Sovereign might be conſidered as having abdicated his Royalty: and 2dly, Whether an abdication had now really taken place? He recommended an addreſs to the nation.

Mr. Arena moved that the late miniſtry be puniſhed, without excepting one individual, as being guilty of having betrayed the nation.

LONDON, July 19.

The Court of Vienna is ſaid to have inſiſted on the diſmiſſion of Calonne, from the Councils of the French Princes, on account of the general deteſtation in which he is held in France.

The Cardinal Archbiſhop of Turin has publiſhed, by order of his Court, a paſtoral letter, to invite the people to pray for the ſucceſs of the Piemonteſe arms againſt a nation equally the enemy of God and of Kings.

The Ambaſſador from the United States of America to the Britiſh Court arrived on Friday night, with a numerous ſuite, and has taken up his reſidence at the Royal Hotel, St. James's.

Two ſtandards belonging to Tippoo Sultan's army, and taken by Lord Cornwallis before the walls of Seringapatam, have been ſent home by his Lordſhip as a preſent to Lord Pembroke.

The Auſtrians and Pruſſians have, it is ſaid, finally determined to form immediate arrangements for advancing to Paris, which they are reſolved to capture on or before the 23d of October next.

The Declaration of the Duke of Brunſwick is ſaid to be a compoſition entirely his own, and contrary to the opinion of Prince Hohenlohe, the General of the Imperial troops. The Duke was perhaps afraid that he ſhould not meet with oppoſition enough in France to afford an opportunity for a full diſplay of his military ſkill, and propoſed a declaration to provoke the whole nation to unite againſt him.

The ſubſcription towards the ſuccour of the people of Poland is likely to be taken up in a way unprecedented in the hiſtory of England. Not merely corporations, public bodies and clubs—but the ladies have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a cauſe ſo noble, and ſome of our moſt exalted women emulate the Ducheſs of Marlborough in the cauſe of Maria Thereſa.

A diabolical attempt has been made to poiſon the bread making for the Pruſſian army. The bakers had received for that purpoſe large ſums of money, and as ſoon as the money was in their pockets they diſcovered the whole plot. Several Frenchmen were immediately taken up and committed to priſon. They paſſed for emigrants.

The attorney-general has given notice to Jordan the bookſeller, publiſher of Mr. Paine's Rights of Man, that his pleading GUILTY, will not entitle him to any more favour than he ſhould have received, had he been convicted.

Angling is not confined to the watery element: a gentleman of the black rod, one evening laſt week, very dexterouſly contrived to cram a hook with a wire to it, through the key-hole of Mr. Francis's ſhop, the clothier, in Cheſter; where he caught about 30 yards of cloth, which he found means to drag through an aperture at the bottom of the door.

The government of this country, in the whole of their conduct with regard to the revolution in France have maintained a ſyſtem of ſtrict neutrality. They have equally forborne to interfere in their internal government, or take advantage of their diſtreſſes. They have likewiſe taken care not to pledge themſelves by any tie to their ſupport, or afford any claim which might render their aſſiſtance neceſſary.—In ſhort they have left the French to legiſlate for themſelves.

AUGUST 7.

Extract of a letter from Coblentz, July 28.

"This court has exhibited for some days past, the most active and interesting scene that can be imagined, by the assemblage of a greater number of sovereigns and princes than perhaps were ever collected before on any occasion. The elector, ever distinguished for hospitality and magnificence, has had the satisfaction of entertaining at once, the king of Prussia, the duke of Weymar, the arch-duke Charles, the French Princes, the prince of Prussia, the prince of Baden, the prince of Wirtemberg, prince Augustus of England, the prince of Nassau, &c. and, besides these, many of the most distinguished characters in their different lines of war and politics.

"The king of Prussia came down the Rhine from Mayence, after the conference there held with the emperor. The elector of Treves went to meet his majesty in the barge of state, accompanied by his whole court, in the highest style of magnificence. The two barges being arrived near each other, the English sea officer, sir Sidney Smith, who accompanied the elector, went forward in a small boat, and the ceremony being adjusted, the two sovereigns met on the majestic Rhine, whose banks were covered with the different corps of French emigrant troops, now, for the first time, formally permitted to appear under arms.

"Preparations are making to enable the Prussian army to move forward. It is, at present, encamped on the French side of the Rhine, which it crossed in three columns, over a bridge of boats and two swing bridges, built after the model of the floating bridges on the coast of Pomerania.—The Duke of Brunswick's Manifesto, it is expected, will strike such a terror into the minds of the inhabitants of France, that they will not suffer the army or the national guards to make any resistance, since it cannot be sufficient to defend them, and can only draw on them the threatened vengeance of military execution.

"The Austrian army, under the command of the Prince Hohenloe, has crossed the Rhine at Swetzingen, near Manheim, and will proceed to invest Strasbourg without loss of time.

"His Royal Highness Prince Augustus, of England, dined with the King of Prussia in camp yesterday, and afterwards took leave of his Majesty, previous to his Hanoverian attendants; he was attended by all the English young men of distinction here; Lord Borigdon, Lord Granville Gower, the Hon. Mr. Frederick North, Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. Jenkinson, member of the British Parliament, Captain Cosby, &c. &c &c.

STATE PAPER.

Additional Declaration of his Most Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, addressed to the inhabitants of France.

THE declaration which I have addressed to the inhabitants of France, dated Quarters General at Coblentz, July 25, must have sufficiently made known the firm resolves of their majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia, when they entrusted me with the command of their combined armies. The liberty and the safety of the sacred persons of the King, Queen and Royal Family, being one of the principal motives which have determined their Imperial and Royal Majesties to act in concert; I have made known, by my said declaration to the inhabitants of Paris, my resolve to inflict on them the most terrible punishments, if the least insult should be offered to his Most Christian Majesty, for whom the city of Paris is particularly responsible.

Without making the least alteration in the 8th article of the said declaration of the 25th inst. I declare besides, that if, contrary to all expectation, by the perfidy or baseness of some inhabitants of Paris; the King, the Queen, or any other persons of the Royal Family, should be carried off from the city, all the places and towns whatsoever, which shall not have opposed their passage, and shall not have stopped their proceedings, shall incur the same punishments as those inflicted on the inhabitants of Paris; and the route which shall be taken by those who carry off the King and Royal Family, shall be marked with a series of exemplary punishments, justly due to the authors and abettors of crimes for which there is no remission.

All the inhabitants of France in general are to take warning of the dangers with which they are threatened, and which it will be impossible for them to avoid, unless they, with all their might, and by every means in their power, oppose the passage of the King and Royal Family, to whatever place the factions may attempt to carry them. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties will not allow any place of retreat to be the free choice of his most Christian Majesty (in case he should comply with the invitation which has been made) unless that retreat be effected under the escort which has been offered.

All declarations whatsoever in the name of his most Christian Majesty, which shall be contrary to the object which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have in view, shall consequently be considered as null and without effect.

Given at General Quarters at Coblentz, July 27, 1792.

CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND,
Duc de Brunswick Lunenburgh.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.

At a conference held at Lancaster, on the 20th day of September, 1792, for the purpose of proposing to the consideration of the citizens, the names of suitable persons to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, and to serve as electors of a President and Vice-President.

Conferrees attended from Philadelphia, county of Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Berks, Northampton, Montgomery, Dauphin, and Delaware.

Friday, Sept. 21.

The gentlemen present having conferred together, and so far as was in their power collected the sentiments of the good people in this commonwealth, as to the most suitable persons to serve in the capacities aforesaid, it was agreed to propose to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, the following ticket for members of Congress.

Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Scott, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, William Irvine, James Armstrong, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, John W. Kittera, Henry Wynkoop, William Bingham, William Findley, Samuel Sitgreaves, Peter Muhlenberg.

And the following ticket for electors of a President and Vice-President, viz.

James Ross, of Washington; Robert Coleman, Lancaster; Henry Miller, York; John Boyd, Northumberland; William Henry, Northampton; Thomas Bull, Chester; John Wilkins, jun, Allegany; Cornelius Cox, Dauphin; David Stewart, Huntingdon; James Morris, Montgomery; George Latimer, Robert Hare, city and county of Philadelphia; Joseph Heister, Berks; Hugh Lloyd, Delaware; Robert Johnson, Franklin.

By order of the meeting,
GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Chairman.
Attest,
THOMAS ROSS, Secretary. (copy.)

The anniversary commencement of Yale-College was celebrated at New-Haven on Wednesday the 12th instant, with the usual formalities—after the exercises of the day were finished—the degree of Bachelor was conferred on thirty-four, and that of master of Arts on twenty-one gentlemen.

The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred on the honourable William Hillhouse, Esq. and on Daniel Dewey, Esq.

The degree of doctor of laws on the hon. Henry Marchant, judge of the district of Rhode-Island—the hon. John Worthington, of Massachusetts, and the hon. Oliver Wolcott, lieut. gov. of Connecticut.

The rev. doctor CLAGGETT, of the state of Maryland, was consecrated bishop for that state in New-York, by the right reverend Samuel Provoost, on Tuesday, last week.

The electors of the city and county of Philadelphia, are notified by the sheriff to meet on Thursday the 9th day of October next, to chuse five persons for representatives for the city, five persons for representatives for the county, and one person for commissioner; and at the same time to chuse thirteen persons for representatives of this state in Congress.

A letter from Savannah, says that the Indians are at peace, but will on no terms consent to running the lines agreeable to treaty.

On Tuesday evening the following gentlemen were elected managers of the stock, to be employed in establishing the manufactories of maple sugar, and pot-ash, and in promoting agricultural improvement in Northampton county, in this state, viz.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, president.
HENRY DRINKER, treasurer.
SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
SAMUEL HODGDON, and
SAMUEL M. FOX, secretaries.

The proposed manufactures are to be established on a large body of rich land, near the Delaware.

The following is a statement of the quantity of rice shipped from Charleston, South-Carolina, from the 15th of December 1791, to September 1792, viz. One hundred and eight thousand five hundred and sixty-seven tierces. The nett weight of each tierce may be averaged at five hundred and fifty weight.

A petition will be presented to Congress, at their next session, praying them to take into consideration the impropriety of officers acting under the excise law being proprietors of stills, or any way interested in a still or stills.

Virg. Paper.

At the last Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Chester, in this State, Joseph Evans and Robert Fletcher, with several others, were indicted for a riot, assault and battery on Jacob Humphreys, who was in the execution of his office under what is commonly called the "Excise Law" of the United States.

The other defendants had not, at the time of the trial, been taken.

The Jury convicted both the defendants, and Fletcher was fined 50l.

Abstract of European intelligence by the British packet Antelope, in 35 days from Falmouth, arrived at New-York last Thursday.

It is said in the foreign prints, that a cessation of hostilities is agreed upon between the Poles and Russians—a number of volunteers have left Ireland to join the French armies—The Austrians have left Bavay, the only French place they were in possession of—A manifesto of the French emigrant princes has been circulated in the frontier towns of France; it recommends an oblivion of past grievances, proposes a form of government similar to that of Great-Britain, king, lords and commons; the estates and titles of the nobility to be restored, &c.—About the 4th August the Prussian army was to enter France. A plot to assassinate the new emperor of Germany, is said to have been discovered at Frankfort. Several recent skirmishes have taken place between the French and Austrians, in which the former have been generally successful. Three hundred thousand men are on the banks of the Rhine, &c. &c.—An act of re-confederation has been signed at Wilna, in Poland, under the auspices of the empress of Russia. A great part of the Russian army was within 30 leagues of Warsaw.—The elector of Mayence has suggested to the minister plenipotentiary of France, at his court, in a note, whether in the present posture of affairs it would not be better for him to retire from that country in which he cannot be assured of perfect safety, or be received in the character of minister.—A subscription for the king of Poland is opened in England, which it is expected will amount to a large sum—James Napper Tandy, Esq. of Dublin, lately subpœned the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the court of Exchequer, but the plaintiff's attorney refusing to declare the cause of action, after considerable argumentation by Mr. Butler, another of the plaintiff's attornies—the court ordered the business to stand over to the next term, for further argument.—The academy of Sciencies at Paris have allotted the prize of 1200 livres to Dr. Herschel for his astronomical discoveries.—Among other presents to the emperor of China, which are to be carried by Lord Macartney, are a pair of Globes, the most magnificent ever executed in England; on the celestial globe are inserted 5864 stars of seven different magnitudes, on a beautiful enamelled ground, each magnitude is distinguished by gold, silver, and different coloured foils. The terrestrial Globe is accurately laid down, and beautifully illuminated—they are mounted in gold and silver.

The French resident in Constantinople, according to a letter from that city, declared in confidence that an army of 100,000 Turks will shortly march into Hungary; this would be a powerful diversion in favor of the French cause. The loss by the fire at Valenciennes is estimated at 200,000 livres—it is pretty fully ascertained that this misfortune was not occasioned by accident.

The French possess great advantages over the Austrians in the superiority of their artillery; to this is to be attributed the great loss of the latter where the former have experienced very little loss at all. It is said that the National troops of France have given such proofs of their spirit discipline and bravery, particularly in the affair of ORCHIES, that they are more dreaded than the troops of the line.

Great tumults have recently prevailed in Paris; M. D'Espemenil, and M. Champion one of the present Ministry have been very roughly treated by the populace—the former had his clothes torn off his back and was so badly wounded that his life is in danger. They were rescued by the guards. The concussion of parties still exists in Paris; the Feuillants keep their hold round the King. The Jacobins are enraged at seeing a new Ministry of Feuillants.—The suspension of the executive power being proposed in the committee of twelve; M. de Montesquiou said, "If you move to suspend the King, I will answer, that the next day you will neither have officers nor soldiers in your army."

M. Champion, the minister of the interior department, was wounded in the head with a sabre, of which he lies dangerously ill—The assassin was taken, his name is Hyon, a furious Jacobin.

M. Brissot de Warville, in a speech in the National Assembly, when he came to examine the different propositions lately agitated "for suspending the King, for appointing a dictature, for convoking the primary assemblies, in order to taking their opinion on reforming the constitution."—Of each of these he disapproved, as highly dangerous, and proposed that an address to the people should be prepared, to warn them against believing that any such were in contemplation, or fit to be adopted. This motion was agreed to.

On the 8th of August Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister, had his first audience of the King of Great-Britain—when he delivered his credentials. He was introduced by Mr. Dundas, one of the principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Mr. Cotterel, Deputy Master of the Ceremonies.

The Elector of Saxony has joined the league against France.—An order has passed the National Assembly for clearing the nunneries and monasteries which had continued to be occupied by the religious orders—that those buildings might be appropriated to the accommodation of the troops.

The merchants of London lately gave an elegant entertainment to Mr. Bond, the British Consul, in testimony of their sense of the essential services rendered by him to the British mercantile interest in the United States of America.

Monday last arrived the ship George Barclay, Capt. Collet, from London, which she left the 11th of August, ult. but made the passage from land to land in 28 days.

The following ladies and gentlemen came passengers in the George Barclay:—Mr. Cox, his lady and child; two Miss Butlers; Miss Davis; Miss Manley; Mr. Michael Roberts; Mr. Pratt, and several in the steerage—in the whole 22 passengers.

Five performers from the London and Dublin theatres, are to make their first appearance this evening, at the theatre in Southwark.

The person who was lately committed to goal on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Elizabeth Reeves, having been examined by the proper authority, nothing appeared against him to confirm the suspicion—he was accordingly discharged.—It is proper therefore that the public should be notified that the proclamation of the supreme executive of this commonwealth remains in force.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It is positively asserted, that the people in one vicinity in the United States, who opposed the collection of the excise, have never paid a state tax since the late war! 'Tis not this, that, or the other mode of revenue, which they would oppose, but the payment of any and all public dues. Not to execute the laws among such people, would be to abandon the maintenance of civil society, and to reduce a free and civilized nation to a state of nature. *Mail.*

The world is strangely fettered by custom even in matters which their own senses are daily teaching them to understand. The writers against the excise cunningly avail themselves of the ancient aversion to this tax to raise an hue and cry against the law of Congress. The word is worth more to their purpose than all the arguments they have been able to conjure up. They carefully remind us of the expression of the old Congress, that an excise is the abhorrence of free States, and they add that it is odious even in monarchies. But they avoid pointing out the odious parts of an excise system. It would not suit their views to confess that the law in this country is well guarded against abuse; that officers are not to break open houses and the mode of trial is not arbitrary nor summary. Will *names* therefore be sufficient always to scare a discerning people? Will old prejudice outweigh demonstrative experience? We have had trial of an excise and we know it is not the man eater that it was represented to be. States most justly zealous for liberty have had excise laws these forty years. It is the interest of the people to know the truth, and every day is teaching them that an excise is one of the fairest and least oppressive taxes that can be laid.

MR. FENNO,

THE writer of the paragraph in your paper of the first instant, who mentioned the duty on nails as being one cent per pound, had reference to the duty laid by the former law of Congress—not adverting to the duty of *two* cents laid by the act which took place the first of July last.

☞ Mr. DUNLAP having called on the Editor with a request as from the author of the publication which appeared in his paper of Saturday last, that it might appear in this Gazette; in compliance with that request (though *anonymous*) the republication is begun this day—This circumstance must apologize to the author of CATULLUS for defering his third essay till Saturday, when it shall be published without further delay.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	George Barclay,	Collet,	London
Brig	Little Sarah,	Thomas,	Jamaica
	Good Intent,	Pearce,	Antigua
	Active,	Foster,	Gion
	Henricus,	Iager,	Amsterdam
Sch'r	Eagle,	Wilson,	Charleston
Sloop	Abby,	Ames,	Boston
	Abigail,	Allen,	Curracoa
	Newbern Packet,	——,	Cape-Francois
	Polly,	Norris,	St. Croix

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		22/	Int. off.
3 per Cents,		13/	
Deferred,		13/6	
Full shares Bank U. S.	49	per cent. prem.	
¾ shares,	60		

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, from the inclosure of JOHN CLARK, of Trenton Township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a Chesnut Sorrel MARE, about nine years old, fourteen and an half hands high, bald faced, white feet and eyes, a bunch on her left and near side, occasioned by a hurt, small long neck, thin mane, shortish tail, shod all round: Whosoever will take up said Mare, and return her either to JOHN CLARK, of Trenton, RICHARD VARIAN, New-York, or the subscriber in Danbury, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD for the Mare and Thief, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare only.

JAMES TROWBRIDGE.

Trenton, (N. J.) Sept. 18, 1792.

BOWEN's EXHIBITION OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

AT the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, in Eighth-ſtreet, is now ready for the entertainment of the Public.——Among a great variety of Paintings, are a number of

ITALIAN & FRENCH PIECES,

which are new and very pleaſing.

Alſo, a large collection of

NEW WAX FIGURES.

The Exhibition is open every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until nine in the evening.——Admittance HALF A DOLLAR for Ladies and Gentlemen, and *half price* for Children.

Tickets for the ſeaſon, (not transferable) Two DOLLARS.

For Sale, at the Exhibition Rooms,

LIKENESSES of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in WAX,

And a variety of Elegant PRINTS in Frames.

Sept. 21. (eptf)

The SUBSCRIBERS to the

Univerſal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-Houſe in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the ſixth article of their aſſociation.

By order of the Agents,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792. (eptN)

B O O K S,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

M'ATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſeventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nurſing and the management of Children.

"We recommend theſe letters to the peruſal of thoſe to whom they are particularly addreſſed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jeſt Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17 The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, ſix dollars.

18. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Chriſtian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

Univerſal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; ſelected from different Authors, and publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a ſingle book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumſtances of a gentleman who had undertaken to diſpoſe of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunſwick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the ſale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men. This lays the Managers under the neceſſity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to tranſmit theſe tickets to the parts of the ſtate where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets beſides theſe remaining on hand, all perſons who are diſpoſed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requeſted to ſupply themſelves by the firſt of October; and the gentlemen appointed to diſpoſe of them, are deſired to return thoſe to the Managers which then remain unſold, to anſwer the applications of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are poſtponed to this reſource for a ſupply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be conſidered as at the riſk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. of New-Brunſwick, is duly choſen one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery, and has given ſecurity and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

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100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Maſſachuſetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a ſteel claſp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Maſſachuſetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16*s.* principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10*s.* principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8*s.* 1*d.* principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0*s.* 3*d.* principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampſhire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; alſo a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorſed) dated 1ſt May, 1792, and payable on the 11th Auguſt following; the others were all payable to the Subſcriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were iſſued, and the Notes of Hand by the different ſigners, they can therefore be of no uſe to any but the owner.

The Subſcriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who has found the ſame, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no queſtions will be aſked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt 1, 1792. (eptf)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on Thurſday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceaſed, containing between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, the greateſt part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very conſiderable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the ſame diſtance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, (with four rooms and a paſſage, or entry, on a floor) and the neceſſary outhouſes.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS. } Executors.

(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by thoſe who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-Houſe may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market houſe in Georgetown, and one mile from the Preſident's ſquare, in the city of Waſhington—on tide water, navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred buſhels burthen.—The ſtream is ſufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of ſtones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unneceſſary to dwell on the advantages of ſuch a ſituation.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that ſhould be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commiſſioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, and at Pittſburgh, York-Town and Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the ſaid River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

9 At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami River of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh River, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot incluſively.

25. At any place or places from the ſaid River Margot to the River Yazous incluſively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River, incluſively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid River, and at Naſhville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1793, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles. } per 100 rations.

The propoſals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Poſts, or ſeparately, for Springfield and Weſt-Point.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608 Hats	18460 Shirts
4608 Coats	7956 Pair of Socks
4608 Veſts	4608 Blankets
8668 Woolen Overalls	4608 Stocks
9216 Linen Overalls	4608 Stock Claſps
18376 Pair of Shoes	4608 Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360 Caps	720 Pair of Stockings
360 Coats	1440 Shirts
360 Veſts	360 Blankets
360 Pair of Leather (Breeches	360 Stocks
	360 Stock Claſps; alſo,
720 Pair of Boots	1200 Rifle Shirts, to be
360 Pair of Spurs	(made of Ruſſia Sheeting

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The propoſals may compriſe the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which will be ſhewn at the War Office. Good ſecurity will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, *A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the
Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

P L A N S

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

WANTED—TO RENT,

From the laſt of October next,

☞ *A convenient Houſe, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*